THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 573.] WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

10 For Sale,

IN LEXINGTON,

The corner of Main and Croſs ſtreets.

The corner of Croſs and Water ſtreets.

The Stone Houſe on Water ſtreet,

And that Commodious Houſe and lot on High ſtreet. For terms apply to Maj. James Morriſon in Lexington, or to the ſubſcriber, on Main Elkhorn, ſix miles from Frankfort.

BENJ. S. COX.

September 25, 1797. tf

5 FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS juſt imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his ſtore, oppoſite the court-houſe, a very large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, conſiſting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Glaſs* and *Queens-Ware*, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

12 NOTICE,

THE partnerſhip of *Reid & M'Ilvain* being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe indebted to ſaid firm, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to come forward immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances—likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, in whoſe hands the books are left for ſettlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

14 NOTICE,

THE Co-partnerſhip of JOHN A. SEITZ and FREDERICK LAUMAN, hitherto trading under the firm of *Seitz & Lauman*, has been diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the 17th inſt. Their books papers &c. are in the hands of John A. Seitz, for adjuſtment—to whom all thoſe who have any demands againſt the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, are requeſted to apply for a ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to them, it is hoped will make immediate payment, otherwiſe their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN A. SEITZ.
FREDERICK LAUMAN.

September 23, 1797.

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS:

2,666 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2-3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamſburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivant.

The foregoing are on the north-weſt of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the ſtate line, Green river and Cumberland waters:

440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Ruſſel creek.

1000 do. do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 } William Thompſon, one
1000 } do. on Cumberland river,
1000 } do. one on Big Barren,
and one on Trade Water.

666 2-3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 } do, Thomas Gaſkins do.
1000 }

3500 do do Gooſe creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

6 Five Dollars Reward.

FOR taking up and delivering to Col. Thomas Marſhall, in Woodford, or to Mr. Thomas Marſhall Maſon county, a GRAY MARE, about five feet high, a natural pacer, but whether branded, not known—ſhe ſtrayed from the plantation of Col. Marſhall, and will probably attempt to get to Maſon county.

3w H. MARSHALL.

12 GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious houſe on Main ſtreet the third door below Croſs ſtreet; where thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, ſhall meet with every poſſible attention.

26 For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND,

IN the Military range, within Judge Symms's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3 and 15 in the ſecond township, and 3, 6 and 22 in the 3d township. Perſons who wiſh to be accomodated may purchaſe in ſmall quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbia, or John W. Hunt, merchant, in Lexington.

NOTE.] An indiſputable title will immediately be given to purchaſers.

tf Cincinnati, Auguſt 2.

55 *Hughes and Fitzhugh,*

HAVE for ſale, at their Factory, near Hagerſtown, Waſhington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS,

which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

March 20, 1797.

30 FOR SALE,

An Overſhot Merchant-Mill

With two pair of Stones, together with a

Saw-Mill and Diſtillery,

STANDING in Madiſon county, up. on Silver creek, ſix miles from the Kentucky river.—Alſo, about

140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The griſt-mill will be finiſhed in a few weeks by an eminent European mill wright, and upon the beſt conſtruction. The ſituation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the ſtate. The dam and race, have ſtood the late heavy floods without damage, and the ſtream continues the whole year. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.
ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797. tf

N. B. If the Mills are not ſold when finiſhed, they will be let for 7 years.

*** Thoſe gentlemen in whoſe hands propoſals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will pleaſe to forward the number of the ſubſcribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as ſoon as poſſible, in order that the work may be immediately put to preſs, if the ſtipulated number of copies are ſubſcribed for.

43 FOR SALE,

400 Acres of Military Land.

LYING in the county of Clarke, about 12 miles from Lexington on the main road leading from thence to Clarke court houſe, adjoining the land of Hubbard Taylor.—This land lies well, is all of the firſt quality, and of indiſputable title—a deed of general warranty will be given. Any perſon inclined to ſee it will be gratified by Mr. Taylor. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. Joſeph Coſby in Lexington, or to Capt. Richard Terrell on Beargraſs.

Aaron Fontaine.

tf Jefferſon, March 5, 1797.

*** The whole will be ſold together, or divided into one, or two hundred acre lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. A. F.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Buſineſs. Alſo two or three

Good Journeymen,

for Houſe work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12. tf

18 THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Inſurance, have authoriſed Mr. Samuel Poſtlethwait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and alſo, to pay ſuch ſums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

24 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tueſday night the 1ſt inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high no brand, her tail is docked, ſhe has a low carriage before, and keeps her noſe out, a blaze down her face, and a dark ſpot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reaſonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield Auguſt 14.

FOR SALE.

29 *The Subſcriber,*

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk; will lay out the land on which it ſtands, in ſix lots, ſixty-ſix and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will alſo lay out a lot on the ſtreet he lives on, the ſame ſize including his black ſmith's ſhop, on three of the other lots will be three ſmall brick houſes, which will accomodate as many families; all of which will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

40 Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23d inſtant, a dark bay horſe, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and ſnip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to mr. Francis Downing, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28. tf13

49 For ſale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE,

Two thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Twins, about 25 miles from the ſeat of government, and about ten from Drennon's lick—ſaid land was located and ſurveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoins a tract advertized by mr. T. Turpin, of Woodford county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the ſubſcriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19. tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the mouth of Middle creek, Hardin county, on the 25th of Auguſt, two horſes:—one a bright bay, 9 years old, 15 hands high, trots natural, has a ſtar and ſnip, and a roſe or feather extending from half way his neck towards his ears on the near ſide, his tail is docked ſhort, was ſhod all round when he left me, not branded as I recollect. The other a grey, 5 years old, 14 and a half hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, ⅁, heavy mane and tail dark coloured, has a ſmall lump between his thighs occaſioned by cutting, trots natural, had on a ſmall bell, and ſhod before when he went away. Whoever delivers ſaid horſes to John M'Intire living on Flat creek, Montgomery county, or to the ſubſcriber living at Col. James M'Dowell's three miles from Lexington, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN LYLE.

October 18, 1797. *7t.

FOR SALE,

AT Mount Sterling, Montgomery county,

TWO TAN-YARDS,

well ſituated, in good repair and convenient to water—there is a good dwelling houſe belonging to one of them. Alſo, two or three convenient out lots. For terms apply to the ſubſcribe, at Mount Sterling.

PETER TROUTMAN.

October 28, 1797.

N. B. They are in as good a place as any in this ſtate, for getting Bark and Hides. 4t

5 WANTED,

100,000 pounds of TOBACCO, delivered at any of the public ware-houſes on the Kentucky river, or at Louiſville—for which Caſh will be given, at my houſe about ſeven miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road,

ROBERT M'MICANS.

October 23, 1797. 3m

WANTED

A perſon who is well acquainted with

Malting & Brewing of Beer,

Alſo A DISTILLER. Great encouragement will be given—Apply to

A. Holmes.

Lexington, July 26, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Waſhington, (Maſon county, Kentucky,) ſome time in May laſt, a Negro Man named LOUIS, (or LUE,) about twenty-four years of age, five feet ſix or eight inches high, has a halt in one of his legs. The above reward will be given if ſecured in any jail in this ſtate.

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, July 15. tf

NOTICE.

The partnerſhip of CHARLES HUMPHREYS & Co. was diſſolved on the 1ſt inſt. All perſons indebted to ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment—and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, in whoſe hands the books &c. are placed.

ANDREW HOLMES.

April 16. tf

Warranted Boulting Cloths,

From No. 1 to No. 6, for ſale at

ANDREW HOLMES's STORE,

The corner of Main and Mill ſtreets, Lexington.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and ſold whole ſale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES's Store.

tf Lexington Auguſt 8.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES,
Lexington.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the higheſt wages will be given—enquire of the Printer.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Wench.

Apply to the Printer.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND LOT, ON Main ſtreet, with a good ſtable, &c. Alſo, ſix thouſand acres of Land on Banklick creek, about ten miles from the Ohio. The land is of excellent quality, and the title indiſputable. For terms apply to

tf JOHN A. SEITZ.

ABIJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

Wiſh to purchaſe at their ſtore in Lexington a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP,

For which they will give a generous price, and a proportion in money.

They have on hand a large aſſortment of *MERCHANDISE*, which they are offering for ſale on the moſt moderate terms tf

Laſt Notice.

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to pay up their reſpective accounts. Alſo thoſe indebted to Weſt and Guthrie are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, as that partnerſhip is diſſolved by mutual conſent.

N. B. Nelſon Thomaſſon is authoriſed to ſettle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

Mann's Lick, September 24, 1797.

WE are well informed that ſome malicious perſon has lodged ſalt of an inferior quality, for a length of time, at the widow Comming's, for ſale, as being of our manufactory. We hereby declare to the public, that we did never lodge any ſalt for ſale on the road between this place and Lexington. This deception is calculated not only to injure our reputation, but the public at large

JAMES F. MOORE,
CHARLES BEELER.

3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expoſtulatory Letter

FROM EDWARD RUMSTON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

CIVITTA VECCHIA, June 30.

The beginning of this month a moſt terrible battle was fought about 12 leagues from the point of Meſſina, between an Algerine cruiſer of 18 guns, full of men, and a ſhip of 26 nine and twelve pounders, belonging to the king of the two Sicilies; the conflict began at ſeven in the morning, and laſted till near three in the afternoon. The Algerine received the firſt broadſide, which carried away the ſtarboard main chains, and much damaged the ſtanding rigging; the falute was immediately returned, and the fight commenced with the utmoſt reſolution —each party ſeemed determined to conquer or die; the pirate hoiſted the bloody flag, and run along ſide the frigate, in a ſituation ready for boarding, and had nearly grappled her, but ſhe kept up ſuch a conſtant well directed fire into the rover, that entirely fruſtrated their intention, & killed a vaſt number of their men, yet this ſucceſs did not prevent the barbarian making another attempt, which alſo failed with great loſs; this obliged them to ſheer off for a ſhort time, but they ſoon renewed the combat, when a moſt tremendouos cannonade began on both ſides, which laſted upwards of two hours without intermiſſion; unfortunately the frigates foremaſt was carried away cloſe by the board, and fell upon the deck, which did a conſiderable deal of damage, beſides killing and wounding a number of men

Notwithſtanding this unfortunate circumſtance the brave Chriſtians, whoſe courage was not in the leaſt damped, kept fighting on, fully determined to ſink the robbers. During this time a ſloop of war of 16 guns and a cutter of 12, who had parted company from the above ſhip two days before luckily came up, and played their part ſo well that in a ſhort time the pirate was all in flames, but by the exertions of the crew the fire was got under,

Notwithſtanding the crippled ſtate and dangerous ſituation the pirate was in, yet theſe ruffians fought with ſuch an uncommon degree of deſperation that was aſtoniſhing, and moſt beyond deſcription: at this juncture the frigate was ſo much ſhattered both in hull and rigging, that ſhe could hardly be kept above water, and was obliged to be towed out of the action.

In the mean time the ſloop and cutter kept up ſuch an inceſſant and well directed fire into the rover, till ſhe was totally diſabled, her maſt, yards and rigging, utterly deſtroyed, her guns diſmounted, and her port holes knocked three and four into one: nevertheleſs this deſperate crew diſdained to ſtrike, and kept a conſtant fire with ſmall arms, from which many of the balls were chewed; at laſt when they found that they could not reſiſt the king's force any longer they ſet fire to the magazine and blew themſelves up, together with a number of Chriſtians captives they had on board who all periſhed with the infidels.

P. S. The pirate was commanded by Sidi Beder, a fellow of invincible courage very bold and daring; this man was a great terror to the Spaniards in their late war with Spain—he has not only ſunk and captured ſeveral ſhips which were fitted out on purpoſe to take him, but would often land upon their coaſt in open day with his crew in ſpite of all reſiſtance, carry off the inhabitants and ravage whole villages.

TANGIERS, *July* 10.

The emperor of Morocco, Muly Solyman, has marched for Rebat, with a body of 63,000 cavalry, and is to be joined on his march by his brother, prince Muley Taib, with another body of 25,000 horſe, when they are to proceed together to Morrocco, with a view to depoſe their brother, Bendriſs. Theſe fraternal viſits are likely to occaſion the effuſion of much kindred blood.

AMSTERDAN, *July* 18.

A treaty of amity was ſigned at Aranjuez by the prince of Peace, on the part of Spain, and citizens Perignon and Valkenear, on the part of the French and Batavian republics, by which the latter republic formally acceeds to the treaty of amity ſubſiſting between France and Spain. The French and Batavian governments are on the point of ratifying this triple alliance which is chiefly directed againſt the Britiſh ſuperiority at ſea.

It is probable that admiral Jervis has withdrawn from the cloſe inveſtment of Cadiz to cruiſe off the port. Accounts from Gibralter ſtate, that the Spaniſh fleet having exhibited ſome ſhew of putting to ſea, admiral Jervis unmoored and proceeded to ſea to meet them.

CHRONICLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAPTER 105th.

1. And it came to paſs, that in thoſe days a deſire of revolutions prevailed, and whole nations were employed in aſcertaining the rights of men; and ſcarcely any thing elſe was ſpoken of than liberty.

2. And the people of England *believed* themſelves to be a free people, and they prided themſelves upon this privilege.

3. And they boaſted, that by their bill of right, it was decreed, "*That the perſon of no man among them could be ſeized, unleſs he had been guilty of a crime:*" and that their judges had declared that no man could be a ſlave in this land.

4. And the trade of this nation was very great,—and its ſeamen were hardy and bold, inſomuch that the people uſed to boaſt that their ſhips formed a wooden rampart round their iſle.

CHAPTER 106. THE SAILORS.

1. Now it came to paſs that a ſhip had returned from a voyage to a far country, the mariners were emaciated with hunger and fatigue; for they had been abſent from home many years.

2. And when they landed, they rejoiced, and their hearts leaped within them, on the proſpect of once more meeting their wives, their children and friends, and in recruiting their exhauſted ſtrength in the boſom of their families.

3. And they went cheerfully along converſing together, unſuſpicious of harm,—when lo! a band of ruffians fell ſuddenly on them in broad day, in the ſight of all the people.

4. And they beat them with clubs and bound them with cords, and dragged them along to a darkſome dungeon, into which they were thruſt among many others, who had been treated after the ſame manner.

5. And they ſaid to the ruffians who attacked them, what evil have we done? but they got no anſwer, except oaths and curſes, and ſevere uſage.

6. And they called out to the people for aſſiſtance, ſaying we have done no harm, but no one regarded them.

7. And they paſſed ſorrowfully along through the crouds of people, and they ſmiled at their fate, while they ſhouted inceſſantly 'Liberty! Liberty for ever! This is the land of freedom!"

8. And theſe people were forced to go down again directly into the ſea in ſhips, without having ſeen their wives, their children, or their friends.

9. And their wives and their children were ſore diſtreſſed by *poverty*, and *hunger*, and *nakedneſs*.

10. Neither could the men afford them any relief, for they were conſtrained to go out to battle againſt their enemies.

11. And many of them fell in battle, and periſhed; and their names were forgotten among the people.

12. And their children were reduced to beggary, and were diſpiſed becauſe they were poor.

13. Behold! Such is the liberty that mariners enjoy, and ſuch is the protection that the law affords to their beſt friends and defenders *in this very happy land of freedom*.

GENERAL VIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The intelligence which has come to hand ſince our laſt ſurvey, affords very little that can be deemed certain concerning the affairs of Europe, in which America unfortunately continues too much intereſted. That the negociations at Liſle were continued at the time the lateſt accounts left Europe, ſeems to be undoubted, but that there were great difficulties and embarraſſments ſome where, is evident from the length of time they have continued, and the exceſſive ſecrecy with which every thing is conducted. But what the difficulties are, it is impoſſible to ſay, and thoſe who publiſh their conjectures on the ſubject, blame the French or the Engliſh, as their political opinions lead them to favor the one or the other.

The great preparations making throughout the emperor's dominions, ſhow that his power is yet far from being annihilated; and the readineſs of his ſubjects to recruit his armies, that whatever diſtreſſes they may have endured, they are yet by no means tired of war. But though we are certain that great preparations continue to be made throughout the imperial dominions, we are ignorant of their deſtination. The counter-preparation, by the king of Pruſſia, prove that he is alarmed; and report ſays, that the emperors of Germany and Ruſſia, in conjunction, are to make war on Pruſſia. Should this be the caſe we might expect to ſee in part a renewal of the terrible war in 1755; and though the negotiations at Liſle were this moment concluded in the moſt favourable manner between France and England, they would in all probability, anſwer very little purpoſe. Pruſſia alone could not contend with theſe formidable powers; and neither France, Sweden nor Denmark would ſee the Pruſſian monarchy deſtroyed; ſo that the peace would probably be of very ſhort duration, and England would undoubtedly ſoon take one ſide or other.

The ſtate of France has from the beginning of the war, offered a wide field for ſpeculation. It is remarkable, that the Britiſh miniſtry have uniformly built their hopes on the internal convulſions that had taken place or were to take place, among the French; and, though they have found themſelves ſo often deceived, the ſame conjectures, ſpeculations and plans built upon them, ſtill continue. So confident were they in this reſpect, that, when France was firſt invaded by the Pruſſians, the miniſterial prints did not heſitate to predict, that the whole country would be conquered in leſs than a month! the prophets ſet too ſhort a time for the fulfillment of their prediction, and lived to ſee the falſehood of it. Then the war of Vendee was to accompliſh their wiſhes; and, to the diſgrace of the nation, a bill to enable his majeſty to aſſiſt the Vendean rebels, was brought into parliament, or propoſed to be ſo! then, or perhaps before, they were to be ſtarved into ſubmiſſion. Every prediction ſhared the fate of its predeceſſor; the war was carried on with the utmoſt fury, until a peace became abſolutely neceſſary to both parties. Lord Malmſbury was ſent, nominally as an ambaſſador, but, as ſome Engliſh and American newſpapers ſaid, probably to take advantage of the diviſions already exiſting or to attempt to create new ones. Even at his ſecond million the ſame diſgraceful ſtory has been repeated, and the differences between the directory and councils have been ſuppoſed the immediate preludes to a tremendous revolution, of which a new advantage may be taken. If we conſider the matter fairly, however, it muſt be evident, that though the directory or the councils, may be affected by theſe convulſions, the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty is as diſtant and improbable as ever. It is the jealouſy of this very power that has been the cauſe of ſo much deſtruction and bloodſhed in France. Had not Robeſpierre taxed his enemies with being royaliſts, he would never have eſtabliſhed ſuch a tyranny as he did; and had not the people perceived that, under the title of liberty, he himſelf was in reality a king, that tyranny could not have been overthrown. In like manner, whatever may be the conſequence of the preſent diſpute between the directory and councils, the cauſe is evidently a mutual ſuſpicion of royaliſm. The councils ſay, that the directory are aſſuming to power of a king: the directory appeal to the army, and they take part with them, not becauſe the directory ſay ſo, but becauſe, upon deliberation, they perceived that royaliſm raiſes its head, and the councils decree improper laws, and ſuch as are evidently ſubverſive of liberty. This deliberation of the army is, it ſeems, contrary to the conſtitution; but this ſhows how little poſſible it is for any legiſlature to enforce a doctrine contrary to the natural ſenſations of the human heart. Let it once be eſtabliſhed that a legiſlature (whether conſiſting of few or many) has a right to command the armed force of a country to act as it thinks proper, without conſidering whether ſuch action is right or wrong, then diſpotiſm is, to all intents and purpoſes eſtabliſhed; becauſe the legiſlature may command the army to do wrong as well as right; and the expedient of changing the legiſlature at ſtated times cannot anſwer the purpoſe; far more miſchief may be done in a month, than can be repaired in a year. Of this the French armies ſhew themſelves ſenſible. It was their deliberations, and a refuſal to act againſt the people, that deſtroyed monarchy in France. They took up arms againſt kings, and in the ſame cauſe they ſtill continue to exerciſe them. In the proceedings of the legiſlature, they ſee, or think they ſee, the image of royalty; & while this continues to be the caſe, it is vain to imagine that they will pay any regard either to the commands of the councils, or of their moſt favorite generals, a very remarkable inſtance of which we have in Buonaparte's declaration, that he was not able to hinder them from deliberating. The only means by which either the Directory or Councils can get out of the preſent dilemma, is by ſhowing that they are both friends to liberty, and have neither deſign nor inclination to reſtore the ancient ſyſtem of tyranny and ſuperſtition! Thus indeed we may ſay, that the army is the ſupreme power, and that the legiſlature is a mere cypher. It may be ſo: but the dilemma is evident, and is incident to all governments. Either the armed force muſt conſider themſelves as mere machines made to ruſh on blindly without regard to right or wrong, at the command of their leaders, which is deſpotiſm; or they muſt conſider themſelves, like other men, judges of the propriety of their own actions, which is military government. It is certain that all the three have deviated from the conſtitution; The Directory, by ordering the troops too near Paris; the Council, by forming a military arrangement, and the army by deliberating. An oblivion and indemnity for what is paſt, ſeems to be all that is neceſſary, or indeed poſſible to be done.

In Italy, diſturbances and revolutions every where continue, though we cannot pretend to give any particular detail of them, and indeed we have ſome accounts of their having been greatly exagerated, which ſeems by no means improbable. Reports prevail of a revolution in Rome and annihilation of the pope's temporal power; but theſe are not confirmed.

Switzerland hath, as yet, remained in quiet, though the demands of Buonaparte, and ſyſtems of a revolutionary ſpirit have given conſiderable uneaſineſs. The grand queſtion now agitated through the whole world is, whether man ſhall think and act for himſelf; or ſhall the majority allow others to think for them, and direct their action, accordingly? It is this which has acted in Europe like a fire hitherto unquenchable, and from the effects of which no form of government there eſtabliſhed can get free.

England, ſince the laſt vigorous exertions of government, ſeems to have gained a very conſiderable acceſſion of ſtrength, not only by the ſubjugation, but apparent converſion, of great numbers of Iriſh patriots, who, now, if we may believe ſome accounts ſhow themſelves more inclined to fight in the cauſe of government than they did formerly againſt it. It is really painful and humiliating to think that thoſe who have taken an oath to procure a reform in government, ſhould, on the firſt appearance of danger, ſo readily take an oath to ſupport that government without any reform; but while ſuch tranſactions blot the national character, it muſt be a demonſtration that in England puts any confidence in ſuch ſoldiers, ſhe leans upon a broken reed; and if the miniſtry preſume, upon the apparent unanimity which force has brought about, to continue the war, they will in all probability, be deceived. Negotinies ſtill continue; but excepting one inſtance, the ſailors have hitherto proved unſucceſsful.

The operations of the Spaniards in Europe appear to be conducted with the uſual tedious proliſity which has been ſo frequently taken notice of in the proceedings of that nation. At

Cadiz the preſence of the king ſeems to have inſpired ſome activity, and it is ſaid that admiral Jervis has been obliged to cut his cables and abandon the blockade; but this coming by the way of France, has been contradicted in the Engliſh papers. The Portugueſe have uſed every effort to put themſelves in a ſtate of defence, for which purpoſe they have recourſe to the cruel mode of impreſſing. The dilatory conduct of the Spaniards has afforded them ſufficient time; but if they ſhould be attacked by the combined army of France and Spain, the event cannot be doubtful. At preſent it ſeems pretty well authenticated, that they have avoided the danger by concluding a peace.

Ruſſia, during the convulſions of Europe, hath wiſely kept free from the dreadful controverſy; but it now ſhe juſtifies the report of her deſign to interfere, there can be no doubt that a new conteſt will enſue, ſtill more terrible than the former:—In the mean time, we are told that the Emperor has taken under his protection the army of French emigrants under the prince of Conde—that he is about to make application to the courts of Vienna and London to continue their generous benefaction to it; and in the mean time, that every individual, whether officer or ſoldier, ſhall receive the ſame rank and pay which he now enjoys. "We cannot know" ſys the account, "until the return of the courier who is to be ſent to Ruſſia, what is the nature of the hereditary grants which his imperial majeſty intends to promiſe this army, beſides granting to the French nobility the ſame privileges which the nobles of Ruſſia enjoy."—It muſt certainly give pleaſure to every perſon to hear that theſe unfortunate men have at laſt found an aſſylum. Whatever may have been the crimes of the French emigrants, of which this army is compoſed, they have certainly ſuffered abundantly. To be driven from country to country—to be refuſed a reſidence in any nation, and to be as tho' no place was found for them upon earth, is more than man ought to think of inflicting on his fellow creature.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Extract of a letter from a houſe of reſpectability in London dated July 22, to a merchant of this city.

"Our government has this day paid in money, the amount awarded by the commiſſioners to the individual claimants in America, for loſſes ſuſtained by illegal captures of your neutral ſhips, and property to a very conſiderable amount, with handſome profits on the cargoes, and intereſt from the time captured, up to the firſt of July inſt. This conduct muſt give very general ſatisfaction with you."

Several papers ſuppoſed to have been highly in what is called the "federal intereſt;" begin to ſpeak rationally on the ſubject of foreign attachment." Let this country, ſays one of them, abſtract itſelf from all foreign influence; and if attacked, or our rights invaded by any of them let us treat them alike, as enemies, whether Dutch, Engliſh, French, or any nation whatever. An American legiſlator ſhould conſider himſelf as being in the leading ſtrings of no foreign power whatever, but as acting ſolely for the proſperity and honour of his country.

We hear from Boſton that great exertions are making to finiſh the launch of the new frigate Conſtitution. The attempt, which it is expected will be ſucceſsful, will take place on the 19th.

What cannot be conteſted, ſays an official French paper, is that twenty five or thirty thouſand tons formerly in the trade of Great Britain, are ſuddenly metamorphoſed, through the moſt infamous machieveliſm, into American veſſels.

October 18.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſhip Citizen, from Liſbon, which place he left on the 19th of Auguſt informs, that on the 15th admiral Jervis was ſtill before Cadiz, but nothing particular had takenplace. The merchants and other inhabitants were returning into town, and it was ſuppoſed that the blockade would ſoon be given up.

Admiral Jervis had ſent orders to the commanding officer of the Britiſh ſhips in Liſbon, to embark all military ſtores, to man the Spaniſh prize ſhips, and ſend them to Plymouth.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 18.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

At the late election in this town, the Females aſſerted the privilege granted them by the laws of this ſtate, and gave in their votes for members to repreſent them in the ſtate-legiſlature.

Though it is a general opinion that females ought not to intermeddle in political affairs, yet the emperor of Java never employs any but women in his embaſſies, and thoſe are generally widows. The court of Java is perſuaded, that women are better calculated than men for negotiations, that they are more accuſtomed to diſſimmulation and conſtraint, that they have more addreſs and aſcendency, and that they poſſeſs greater reſources of a creative fancy, as well as fertillity in expedients.

A Correſpondent aſks—Is it not probable that we ſhould have obtained better terms in a certain treaty, had ſome WIDOW been appointed to negotiate it, inſtead of an *extraordinary* MALE *miniſter*?

A Hartford paper mentions, that ſuch is the rage for pſalmody, that a man, diſcovered ſome nights ſince under a bridge, was, by his own account only catching a little cold, that he might be the better able to ſing Baſs on the enſuing Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington county, Virginia, dated October 1,

"On Mr. Blounts arrival, in Tenneſſee, a few of his partiſans aſſayed to have him brought forward as a candidate for a Senator. This gave an opportunity for the citizens to ſee ſeveral gentlemen unmaſked. The final trial took place laſt week, and Judge Anderſon and Mr. Jackſon were eaſily elected ſenators in the room of Blount and Cocke. This is conſidered as a fatal overthrow to the ci-devant governor and his plans in the Tenneſſee."

CINCINNATI, October 28.

A gentleman who arrived in town a few days ſince, favoured us with the following particulars:—

On the 17th inſt. General Wilkinſon left Fort Wayne, with a detachment of light dragoons, two companies of infantry, and a company of artilleriſts and engineers, with all the neceſſary ſtores and utenſils for eſtabliſhing a poſt on the Miſſiſſippi, within the vicinity of Kaſkaſkias, the ſame to be garriſoned by the troops which accompanied the General.—The Indians to the weſtward are peaceable, and appear to be very friendly to all American travellers through the country.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Bourbon county on the road from Hornbeck's mill to Lexinton, a bay mare, four years old laſt ſpring, near thirteen hands high, her hind feet white a ſmall ſtar, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock JM in a piece, appraiſed to 9l.

THOMAS PARVIN.

To be Sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

THE eſtate of Joſeph Jackſon, dec. conſiſting of four likely American born Negroes, Horſes, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the hogs will be the greater part of them Pork, a large quantity of Corn, Wheat & Oats, Houſehold & Kitchen furniture, alſo farming tools of all kinds and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, on the plantation whereon the ſaid Jackſon formerly lived, in Lincoln county, about two miles from Stanford. Twelve months credit will be given on all ſums over thirty ſhillings, by giving bond with approved ſecurity, and all of that amount and under to be paid down. The ſale will begin the 27th day of November next, and continue till all the eſtate is ſold good attendance will be given by

EPHRAIM JACKSON, and
ZACHARIAS SHACKELFORD. } Ex'rs.

October 13, 1797. 3t

CASH

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

BLANK DEEDS
for ſale at this Office.

LEXINGTON:

Wedneſday, November 8, 1797.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the conſtitution of the commonwealth of Kentucky provides that the Governor may on extraordinary occaſions convene the General Aſſembly of the ſtate: And whereas an extraordinary occaſion for convening the General Aſſembly now exiſts; and matters of importance claim the attention of the Legiſlature; I have therefore thought it neceſſary to convene, and do by theſe preſents convene the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on Monday the 27th of this inſtant; (November;) hereby requiring the ſenators and repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and every of them, that laying aſide all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and aſſemble, in order to conſult and determine on ſuch meaſures, as in their wiſdom ſhall be deemed conducive to the welfare and intereſts of the ſaid commonwealth.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the commonwealth to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

Done at Frankfort this third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and of the commonwealth the ſixth.

JAMES GARRARD.

By the Governor,
HARRY TOULMIN, Secretary of State.

FROM A SCOTCH PAPER of Auguſt.

DUMFRIES, Auguſt 1.

A deſperate battle was fought ſome days ago at a ſmall public houſe on the Eſſex road, between an Engliſhman and a Scotchman, in which the former with ſome difficulty came off victorious; the diſpute aroſe from a converſation on the impending treaty at Liſle. The Scotchman was for carrying on the war with redoubled vigour; and obſerved ſneeringly, that he ſhould not be ſurprized if the French were to inſiſt on Scotland being ceded to them as one of the terms of peace. The Engliſhman, who was adverſe to the continuation of the war, ſaid no, there was no danger of that, for Miniſters had already offered Scotland to France, but the Directory refuſed to receive it, unleſs Northumberland was joinded to it; this was too much for Sawney, who enraged at the indignity offered to his country, immediately told the other he lied and knocked him down.

Will be Sold

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON the public ſquare, in Lexington, on Monday the 13th inſt. being court-day,

A COACHEE,

with HARNESS compleat. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity.

JOHN BALL.

November 8, 1797.

The public, I preſume, has ſeen a piece inſerted by Benjamin S. Cox and Joſeph Fenwick, in the Kentucky Gazette, with the deſign of injuring me, in the ſale of my lands. Their publication (malicious as it is) ſhould paſs un-anſwered, but that I am apprehenſive my ſilence might be conſtrued into a confeſſion of their charges and an acknowledgment of their claim.—Now I do aſſert that I never ſold land to Daniel Broadhead, nor can he legally claim a foot of property under me—If he could, why do not the perſons claiming under him, make it appear? I have been three years conſtantly in this ſtate, and always deſirous that my land diſputes might be terminated—during their continuance I have been expoſed to much cruel and unmerited cenſure; In all this time little, or nothing has been done by my opponents. Meſſrs. Cox and Fenwick have publiſhed that for all the lands poſſeſſed by them, a ſuit has been commenced in the court of Quarter Seſſions for Fayette—This I deny. 'Tis true a ſubpœna iſſued againſt me in the Fayette Diſtrict, in April laſt,—but 'tis equally true, that the complainants have never yet filed their bill. From theſe circumſtances, the public, I think may form a juſt eſtimate of the validity of their title. A claim ſo imperfect, if it could have been eſtabliſhed, would not have been ſo long neglected; or, at leaſt, after commencing ſuit, they would have purſued with more keenneſs if they had imagined they had any chance of ſucceſs. Theſe lands I ſhall continue to ſell, and I truſt I ſhall be able to remove the doubts of any perſon who is diſpoſed to buy. Let Meſſrs. Cox and Fenwick, in future know, that I deſpiſe the hypocritical cant of their publication. After accuſing me of fraudulent intentions againſt innocent people—they kindly ſay they have no intention of injuring me. Let me aſk the gentlemen if they would not think ſuch a charge injurious? To them, indeed it might not be ſo—but moſt men would feel it ſenſibly, and in ſpite of their fawning complaiſance, would reſent it as I do.

B. NETHERLAND.

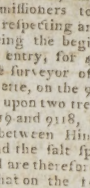
Public Notice!

HAVING obtained from the county court of Bourbon, an order appointing commiſſioners to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting an aſh tree, marked F, being the beginning corner of my entry, for 6000 acres, made with the ſurveyor of the then county of Fayette, on the 9th day of January 1783 upon two treaſury warrants, No. 9119 and 9118, on the dividing ridge between Hinſton's fork of Licking and the ſalt ſpring fork. All concerned are therefore deſired to take notice, that on the 15th day of December, 1797, if fair if not the next fair day, I ſhall by my attorny in fact, attend with the commiſſioners at the ſaid aſh tree, being the beginning corner of my aforeſaid entry, when and where, I ſhall take depoſitions to perpetuate the ſame, and do further acts as may be neceſſary thereto, and the law may authorize.

AMBROSE RUCKER.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,



RETURNS his thanks to his cuſtomers for their paſt favors, and hopes by his attention to buſineſs, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above buſineſs, in all its branches, on Croſs ſtreet, two doors above Short ſtreet. He will give generous wages to three or four good journeymen.

Lexington, September 16.

NOTICE

THAT I will attend with the commiſſioners appointed by Waſhington court, on Wedneſday the ſixth day of December next, on the Beach fork, about ſeven or eight miles below the Flinters trace, oppoſite a remarkable ſhort bend called for in two 400 acre enteries, made, May, '80, in the name of Richard Gains, then and there to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting the beginning; and to do ſuch other things as may be neceſſary, agreeably to law.

RICHARD GAINES.

October 28, 1797. 3t

November 2d, 1797.

LOST, on Sunday laſt, on the Limeſtone road, about four or five miles from Lexington, a pair of

POCKET PISTOLS,

engraved *Kentland.* Whoever will bring them to Joſeph Copley's, taylor in Lexington, or ſend a line, ſo that they may be ſent for, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. 3t

To be Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

ON Saturday the 25th inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Andrew Gatewood dec. the following property viz. Negroes, Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Corn & Houſehold Furniture. Four months credit will be given for all ſums above four pounds, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity—and for all ſums under four pounds to be ready money. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ext'x.
WILLIAM GIST,
JOHN KAY. } Ex'ors.

November 1, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, living one mile from the mouth of Hickman, Garrard county, a black Mare, about fourteen hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder D, five or ſix years old, had on about a three ſhilling bell, appraiſed to 41 10s.

Alſo one ſtrawberry roan Mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, very old, branded on the near buttock but not legible, appraiſed to 41 10s.

Likewiſe one iron gray Filley, three years old, twelve hands high, mealy face, no brand, had on a three ſhilling bell, appraiſed to 5l.

Thomas Midleton.

july 12, 1797. 4

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, near the Crab orchard, a bay mare, 6 years old, dark mane and tail, no brand, about thirteen and a half hands high, ſmall ſtar: appraiſed to 6l. 10s.

RICHARD CHURCHILL.

September 15.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

A DIRGE.

BY ROBERT BURN.

WHEN chill November's surly blaſt
Made fields and foreſts bare,
One ev'ning as I wander'd forth,
Along the banks of Ayr,
I ſpy'd a man, whoſe aged ſtep
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

Young ſtranger whither wand'reſt thou?
Began the rev'rend ſage;
Does thirſt of wealth thy ſtep conſtrain,
Or youthful pleaſures rage?
Or, haply preſs'd with cares & woes,
Too ſoon thou haſt began,
To wander forth, with me, to mourn
The miſeries of man?

The ſun that overhangs yon moors,
Outſpreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labor to ſupport
A haughty lordling's pride:
I've ſeen yon weary winter ſun
Twice forty times return;
And every time has added proof,
That man was made to mourn.

O man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Miſpending all thy precious hours,
Thy glorious youthful prime!
Alternate follies take the ſway;
Licentious paſſions burn;
With tenfold force give nature's law,
That man was made to mourn.

Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or manhoods active might;
Man then is uſeful to his kind,
Supported is his right;
But ſee him on the edge of life,
With cares and ſorrows worn;
Then age and want, O! ill-matched pair!
Show man was made to mourn.

A few ſeem favorites of fate,
In pleaſures lap careſs'd;
Yet think not all the rich and great,
Are likewiſe truly bleſt.
But O! what crowds in every land,
All wretched and forlorn,
Through weary life, this leſſon learn,
That man was made to mourn.

Many, and ſharp the num'rous ills,
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed ſtill, we make ourſelves,
Regret, remorſe and ſhame!
And man, whoſe heaven erected face
The ſmiles of love adorn,
Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countleſs thouſands mourn.

See yonder, poor o'er labor'd wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;
And ſee his lordly fellow worm
The poor petition ſpurn,
Unmindful, though a weeping wife,
And helpleſs orphans mourn!

If I'm deſign'd yon lordling's ſlave,
By nature's law deſign'd,
Why was an independent wiſh,
E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I ſubject to
His cruelty and ſcorn?
Or, why has man the will & power,
To make his fellow mourn.

Yet, let not this too much, my ſon,
Diſturb thy youthful breaſt;
This partial view of human kind,
Is, ſurely, not the LAST!
The poor, oppreſſed, honeſt man,
Had never, ſure, been born,
Had there not been ſome recompenſe,
To comfort thoſe that mourn.

O Death! The poor man's deareſt friend,
The kindeſt and the beſt!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
Are laid with thee, to reſt!
The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow,
From pomp and pleaſure torn;
But, O! a bleſt relief to thoſe
That, weary-laden, mourn.

WITCHCRAFT.

A VIRGINIA ANECDOTE.

About the year 1727, when the back ſettlers of this country were as proverbial for their prejudices as ever the firſt ſettlers of Plymouth were, an old woman about 120 miles from Richmond, on James river, was ſo unfortunate as to have a ſow litter a pig with with two tails. This circumſtance ſoon overran the ſettlement. A general alarm was ſpread; and the parſon of the Pariſh was reſorted to by the affrighted people to account for this wonderful phenomenon. The ſage divine, after duly conſidering the affair, declared, that as all pigs by nature were endowed with but one tail, it was probable that the devil was officious in the generation of this litter, and as he cannot make any thing perfect, theſe two tails were left as a mark of his imperfection. The parſon further obſerved, that as other neighbours had ſows, on whom the evil ſpirit might have tried his operations, his particularity for this old woman was a proof that ſhe muſt have a connection with him, and that ſhe could be nothing leſs than a witch. The poor woman was immediately apprehended, and it was determined to tie her up in a ſack and throw her into the river, when if ſhe floated ſhe was a witch, and muſt be hung; if ſhe ſunk then ſhe was innocent. A vaſt concourſe of people aſſembled on the banks to ſee the operation; and while the church wardens were abſolutely engaged in drawing the bag over her, a col. Taylor, who was lately arrived from Ireland, hit on the following ſtratagem to ſave her:

"By my ſoul (ſaid he to the wardens) "ye are all wrong; you know nothing of witches; now in Ireland, we have found out a much ſurer way without half the trouble: the people were anxious to hear the Iriſh method: "why (ſays the colonel) my jewels, we put the woman in one ſcale and the big church bible in the other: if the bible outweighs the woman, ſhe is a witch, and muſt be burnt; but if the woman is the heavieſt, ſhe is no witch by my ſoul." The col's method was approved of; the trial made; and thus the life of a woman preſerved, who, but for col. Taylor's ſtratagem, muſt have fallen a ſacraſice to the ignorance and prejudices of an illiterate people.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the houſe in which Mr. Love lately lived, oppoſite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reaſonable terms, to inſtruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795. tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

THREE NEW STILLS of the beſt quality, and the veſſels fitting the ſame, all made laſt fall, and in good order. Alſo, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good diſtiller. Alſo a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, ſixteen years of age. Alſo, the notedhorſe called THE FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county. SAMUEL BEELER.

Jockey-Club.

At a meeting of the LEXINGTON JOCKEY-CLUB, at Meſſ. Poſtlethwait's on Tueſday, October 17, 1797,

RESOLVED, That there be a PURSE run for over the Lexington Courſe, on the Second Wedneſday and the two following days in November next: the firſt day, four miles, the heats,—the ſecond day, three miles, the heats,—and, the third day, (for four years old and under,) two miles, the heats: aged horſes carrying 130lb.—ſix years old 120lb.—five ditto, 110lb.—four ditto, 100lb.—three ditto, feather.

Reſolved, That Samuel Downing A. Holmes, G. Anderſon, R. W. Downing, and J. B. January, be a committee to admit perſons willing to become members of this club.

From the Minutes,

tf C. BANKS, Secy.

For ſale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locuſt creek, containing 2599 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about ſeven miles from Hardin ſettlement, containing 2500 acres.

The above lands will be diſpoſed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or, JOHN W. HOLT, acto. in fact

12wtf for THOS. HOLT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thouſand acres of Land, lying North-Weſt of the Ohio, containing an extenſive bank of excellent Ore, as the ſubſcribers ſuppoſe—the quality of this ore has been aſcertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any perſon deſirous of purchaſing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, which empties a few miles above the three Illinois.—A ſtream ſuppoſed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one ſpot, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of ore—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the ſubſcribers in Waſhington.

BASIL DUKE.
JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnerſhip of Alexander and James Parker being diſſolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceaſed, earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to the laid firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances; likewiſe all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid firm, to bring them forward properly authenticated, for ſettlement, as the debts of the deceaſed muſt be immediately paid and the partnerſhip ſettled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER, } Ex'rs.
JOHN COBURN, } Ex'rs.
JOHN BRADFORD, } Ex'rs.

Lexington, April 15, 1797.

Joſhua M'Daniel and Daniel Workman, Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Chriſtopher Bryant, Jacob Myers, Edward Worthington, William Veach, Elizabeth Veach, Thomas Shepherd, William Shepherd and Mary Shepherd, Defendants.

In Chancery.

The defendants not having entered their appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; on the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the 18th day of November next, and anſwer the bill of the complaint—that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, at the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in the town of Lexington, and another copy be poſted at the door of the court-houſe in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.) Teſte.
Levi Todd. C. F. C.

For Sale,

THE LOTS IN NEW-GARDEN.

NEW-GARDEN is a town lately laid out on an eligible ſituation, on part of that tract of land, well known by the name of English's Station, on the ſouth bank of Dick's river, in the neighborhood of a very fertile ſettlement. It is unneceſſary to enumerate the many advantages that accompany New-Garden; it abounds in good ſprings, good timber, ſand and limeſtone (which are eſſentials for building,) thro' which paſſes the great influx of emigration from the Eaſtern ſtates to Kentucky.

The ſale of ſaid lots will commence on the premiſes on the 1ſt of November next, and will continue until the 5th, where due attention will be given by the ſubſcriber or his agent—the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity—one third of the purchaſe money to be paid in three months from the day of ſale, the remaining two thirds payable in eighteen months from the day of ſale; at which time a general warranty deed will be executed for ſaid lots.

Lucas Sullivant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the county court for Lincoln county, to have a town eſtabliſhed on my land at the Drift orchard, agreeably to an act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

SIMON ENGLEMAN.

October 10, 1797.

All perſons for whom I located land, are deſired to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances, in order for a diviſion; otherwiſe I ſhall petition the different courts for a diviſion.—Alſo all perſons who have any demands againſt me for land, are deſired to come forward, as I am ready to diſcharge the ſame.

I have for ſale twelve thouſand acres of land, on Little Kentucky, and Floyd's Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will ſell on reaſonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general warranty deed.

March 16, 1797. S. NETHERLAND.

Five Dollars Reward,

STRAYED from my plantation the latter end of September laſt, a bay Horſe, four years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, a long bob tail, branded on the near buttock thus W, paces and trots. I think he has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. I will give the above reward to any Perſon who will deliver ſaid horſe to me or to Col. James F. Moore at Mann's lick to whom he belongs.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.

John M'Clelland, complainant,
AGAINST
George Clarke, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear on the ſecond Monday in November next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant—that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, at the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, in the town of Lexington, and another copy be poſted at the door of the court-houſe in the town of Lexington.

(A Copy.) Teſte,
LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

FOR SALE,

For Caſh and Country Produce,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one hundred and one acres and a half, twenty five of which are cleared—The land is of good quality, well watered and timbered, and has on it three cabins and a peach orchard, ſituated on the Kentucky river, between Jack's and Tate's creeks, about fifteen miles from Lexington, and well ſituated for a ferry. An indiſputable title will be given—For particulars enquire of

FOYZER & Co.

Lexington, Oct. 18.

Frankin Diſtrict (to wit.)
Auguſt Term, 1797.

John Patrick, Complainant,
AGAINST
James Williamſon, and M'Connell's heirs et all Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the Complainant by his counſel, and it appearing to the court that the order to adverſtize, formerly awarded herein, againſt the defendant Wilkinſon, has not been publiſhed agreeably to law, and the ſaid James ſtill appearing to be no inhabitant of this ſtate &having alſo ſtill failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to a rule of court—It is therefore ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third day of the next December term of this court, and anſwer the bill of the complainant—and that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the door of Hickman's meeting-houſe on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the ſtate-houſe in the town of Frankfort.

(A Copy.) Teſte,
Willis Lee, C. F. D.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the firſt of December next.

He has on hand a good aſſortment of Winter and other GOODS, Which willbe ſold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2000 acres of good LAND,

On Raven creek, Harriſon county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If neceſſary it will be ſold in ſmall tracts to accommodate purchaſers. The terms of ſale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelſon, who live joining this land will ſhew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST.

Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to come forward and make payment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the 15th of this inſt. as I intend ſetting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Thoſe who do not avail themſelves of this notice, may reſt aſſured that they ſhall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of ſaid time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally ſettled by the 1ſt day of December next.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,
for ſale at this Office.